

health care. Restricting contraceptive options only for these low-income students is wrong.

Mr. Speaker, I am ashamed to say that our country has more unintended teen pregnancies than any other industrialized country in the world. I challenge my colleagues to reject election-year politics and work with me toward policies that prevent unintended pregnancies before the morning after.

As for me, I will redouble my efforts to help our kids and their parents get the information they need about the consequences and costs of unintended pregnancy and the benefits of abstinence, good reproductive health and smart choices.

Mrs. CHENOWETH-HAGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this motion to instruct conferees. It is not the business of the federal government to provide any form of birth control to minors. Furthermore, to do this without parental consent and involvement is especially egregious.

When Senator HELMS asked the Congressional Research Service to investigate whether "Morning-After" pills were distributed to minors at school clinics, CRS found that 180 schools did precisely this.

Mr. Speaker, this is unacceptable, violative of parental rights, and immoral.

It is always instructive to closely examine the rhetoric of the pro-abortion movement. And make no mistake, the pro-abortion movement supports providing the "Morning-After" pill to minors through school based clinics.

So, let's examine their rhetoric. The "Morning-After" pill often can result in causing an abortion of a human child in its earliest stages. Yet, the pro-abortion side will consistently argue that this is not an abortion. They will claim that this is just normal birth control. What hogwash.

Anyone can tell you that "birth control" occurs before a baby is conceived. Otherwise we would happily call abortion "birth control." It's not. It never has been. And, it never will be.

Mr. Speaker, our Founders saw fit to say that government exists to secure "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" for its citizens. Let us not execute the smallest of our citizens by providing these misnamed abortifacient pills to our minors.

Vote "yes" on the motion to instruct conferees.

Mr. COBURN. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. WILSON). Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. COBURN. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 250, nays 170, answered "present" 1, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 481]

YEAS—250

Aderholt	Goss	Pickering
Archer	Graham	Pickett
Armey	Granger	Pitts
Bachus	Green (TX)	Pombo
Baker	Green (WI)	Pomeroy
Ballenger	Gutknecht	Portman
Barcia	Hall (OH)	Pryce (OH)
Barr	Hall (TX)	Quinn
Barrett (NE)	Hansen	Radanovich
Bartlett	Hastings (WA)	Rahall
Barton	Hayes	Regula
Bereuter	Hayworth	Reynolds
Berry	Hefley	Riley
Bilirakis	Herger	Roemer
Bishop	Hill (IN)	Rogan
Bliley	Hill (MT)	Rogers
Blunt	Hilleary	Rohrabacher
Boehner	Hobson	Ros-Lehtinen
Bonilla	Hoekstra	Royce
Bonior	Holden	Ryan (WI)
Bono	Hostettler	Ryun (KS)
Borski	Hulshof	Salmon
Boyd	Hunter	Sandlin
Brady (TX)	Hutchinson	Sanford
Bryant	Hyde	Saxton
Burr	Isakson	Scarborough
Burton	Istook	Schaffer
Buyer	Jenkins	Sensenbrenner
Callahan	John	Sessions
Calvert	Johnson, Sam	Shadeegg
Camp	Jones (NC)	Shaw
Canady	Kanjorski	Sherwood
Cannon	Kaptur	Shimkus
Castle	Kasich	Shows
Chabot	Kildee	Shuster
Chambliss	King (NY)	Simpson
Chenoweth-Hage	Kingston	Sisisky
Clement	Kleczka	Skeen
Coble	Knollenberg	Skelton
Coburn	Kucinich	Smith (MI)
Collins	LaFalce	Smith (NJ)
Combest	LaHood	Smith (TX)
Cook	Lampson	Souder
Cooksey	Largent	Spence
Costello	Latham	Spratt
Cox	LaTourette	Stearns
Cramer	Lewis (KY)	Stenholm
Crane	Linder	Strickland
Cubin	Lipinski	Stump
Cunningham	LoBiondo	Stupak
Danner	Lucas (KY)	Sununu
Davis (FL)	Lucas (OK)	Sweeney
Davis (VA)	Maloney (CT)	Talent
Deal	Manzullo	Tancredo
DeLay	Martinez	Tanner
DeMint	Mascara	Tauzin
Diaz-Balart	McCrery	Taylor (MS)
Dickey	McHugh	Taylor (NC)
Doolittle	McInnis	Terry
Doyle	McIntyre	Thomas
Dreier	McKeon	Thornberry
Duncan	Metcalf	Thune
Dunn	Mica	Tiahrt
Edwards	Miller (FL)	Toomey
Ehlers	Miller, Gary	Traficant
Ehrlich	Moakley	Turner
Emerson	Mollohan	Vitter
English	Moran (KS)	Walden
Everett	Myrick	Walsh
Ewing	Neal	Wamp
Fletcher	Ney	Watkins
Foley	Northup	Watts (OK)
Forbes	Norwood	Weldon (FL)
Fossella	Nussle	Weldon (PA)
Fowler	Oberstar	Weller
Galleghy	Ortiz	Weygand
Gekas	Oxley	Whitfield
Gephardt	Packard	Wicker
Gilchrest	Paul	Wilson
Gillmor	Pease	Wolf
Goode	Peterson (MN)	Young (AK)
Goodlatte	Peterson (PA)	Young (FL)
Goodling	Petri	
Gordon	Phelps	

NAYS—170

Abercrombie	Becerra	Boucher
Ackerman	Bentsen	Brady (PA)
Allen	Berkley	Brown (FL)
Andrews	Berman	Brown (OH)
Baca	Biggert	Capps
Baird	Blibray	Capuano
Baldacci	Blagojevich	Cardin
Baldwin	Blumenauer	Carson
Barrett (WI)	Boehlert	Clay
Bass	Boswell	Clayton

Clyburn	Jefferson	Payne
Condit	Johnson (CT)	Pelosi
Conyers	Johnson, E. B.	Porter
Coyne	Jones (OH)	Price (NC)
Crowley	Kelly	Ramstad
Cummings	Kennedy	Rangel
Davis (IL)	Kilpatrick	Reyes
DeFazio	Kind (WI)	Rivers
DeGette	Kolbe	Rodriguez
Delahunt	Kuykendall	Rothman
DeLauro	Lantos	Roukema
Deutscher	Larson	Roybal-Allard
Dicks	Leach	Rush
Dingell	Lee	Sabo
Dixon	Levin	Sanchez
Doggett	Lewis (CA)	Sanders
Engel	Lewis (GA)	Sawyer
Eshoo	Lofgren	Schakowsky
Etheridge	Lowe	Scott
Evans	Luther	Serrano
Farr	Maloney (NY)	Shays
Fattah	Markey	Sherman
Filner	Matsui	Slaughter
Ford	McCarthy (MO)	Smith (WA)
Frank (MA)	McCarthy (NY)	Snyder
Frelinghuysen	McDermott	Stabenow
Frost	McGovern	Stark
Ganske	McKinney	Tauscher
Gutenderson	Meehan	Thompson (CA)
Gibbons	Meek (FL)	Thompson (MS)
Gilman	Meeks (NY)	Thurman
Gonzalez	Menendez	Tierney
Greenwood	Millender	Towns
Gutierrez	McDonald	Udall (CO)
Hastings (FL)	Miller, George	Udall (NM)
Hilliard	Minge	Upton
Hinchey	Mink	Velazquez
Hinojosa	Moore	Visclosky
Hoeffel	Moran (VA)	Waters
Holt	Morella	Watt (NC)
Hooley	Nadler	Waxman
Horn	Napolitano	Weiner
Houghton	Olver	Wexler
Hoyer	Ose	Woolsey
Inslee	Owens	Wu
Jackson (IL)	Pallone	Wynn
Jackson-Lee	Pascrell	
(TX)	Pastor	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Obey

NOT VOTING—12

Campbell	Lazio	Murtha
Dooley	McCollum	Nethercutt
Draines (NJ)	McIntosh	Vento
Klink	McNulty	Wise

□ 1832

Ms. RIVERS, Mr. GIBBONS, and Mr. DINGELL changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. POMEROY and Mrs. FOWLER changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3986, ENGINEERING FEASIBILITY STUDY OF WATER EXCHANGE IN LIEU OF ELECTRIFICATION OF CHANDLER PUMPING PLANT AT PROSSER DIVERSION DAM, WASHINGTON

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington (during consideration of the motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 4577), from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-866) on the resolution (H. Res. 581) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3986) to provide for a study of the engineering feasibility of a water exchange in lieu of electrification of the Chandler

Pumping Plant at Prosser Diversion Dam, Washington, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4945, SMALL BUSINESS COM petition PRESERVATION ACT OF 2000

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington (during consideration of the motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 4577), from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-867) on the resolution (H. Res. 582) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4945) to amend the Small Business Act to strengthen existing protections for small business participation in the Federal procurement contracting process, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 4213

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove my name as cosponsor of H.R. 4213.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT IMPRISONING 80-YEAR-OLD CATHOLIC BISHOP

(Mr. WOLF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.)

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today after reading today's editorial from the Washington Post titled "Catholic 'Criminals' in China," that describes how the Chinese Government has rearrested an 81-year-old Roman Catholic bishop, Bishop Zeng. Here is a picture of Bishop Zeng in prison garb. And the Senate today is ready to grant MFN to China.

The bishop has spent most of his life in a Chinese prison, imprisoned through labor camps. He was imprisoned in 1958, was let out of jail for 1 month, then rearrested and imprisoned until 1991. In 1996, in his late 70s, he was rearrested again and put in a forced labor camp. Imagine being in a forced labor camp at 70 and 80 years of age.

A Chinese leader affiliated with the Chinese Government's recent public relations blitz said, "American voters should get to know us." Indeed, American people, this Congress, the Clinton administration and the next administration must know the true character of the Chinese Government is one that throws 80-year-old Catholic bishops into forced labor camps.

Does anyone in the Clinton administration care? Does the Congress care? Does anyone care?

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 9, 2000]

CATHOLIC 'CRIMINALS' IN CHINA

The Communist regime in China has identified and rooted out another enemy of the state: 81-year-old Catholic Bishop Zeng Jingmu. The Cardinal Kung Foundation, a U.S.-based advocate for the Roman Catholic Church and its estimated 10 million followers in China, reports that Bishop Zeng was nabbed last Thursday. An embassy spokesman here said he couldn't comment. This wouldn't be a first for this apparently dangerous cleric. He was imprisoned for a quarter-century beginning in 1958. In 1983, the Communists let him out—for one month. Then they jailed him for another eight years, until 1991. In 1996—at the age of 76—he was sentenced to three years of forced labor and reeducation. When he was released with six months still to run on that sentence, in 1998, the Clinton administration trumpeted the news as "further evidence that the president's policy of engagement works." The fatuousness of that statement must be especially clear to the bishop from his current jail cell.

Bishop Zeng has been guilty of a single crime all along: He is a Catholic believer. He refuses to submit to Communist atheism or to the control of the Catholic Patriotic Association, an alternative "church" created by the regime that does not recognize the primacy of the pope. China's government is willing to tolerate some religious expression as long as it is dictated by the government. Anyone who will not submit—whether spiritual movements such as Falun Gong, evangelical Protestant churches, Tibetan monasteries or the real Catholic Church—is subject to "repression and abuse," the State Department said in its recent report on international religious freedom. The admirably straightforward report noted that respect for religious freedom "deteriorated markedly" in China during the past year. "Some places of worship were destroyed," it said. "Leaders of unauthorized groups are often the targets of harassment, interrogations, detention and physical abuse."

Bishop Zeng is a man of uncommon courage, but his fate in China is sadly common. Three days before his arrest, Father Ye Gong Feng, 82, was arrested and "tortured to unconsciousness," the Cardinal Kung Foundation reports. It took 70 policemen to perform that operation. Father Lin Rengui of Fujian province "was beaten so savagely that he vomited blood." Thousands of Falun Gong practitioners have been arrested during the past year; the State Department cites "credible reports" that at least 24 have died while in police custody.

Last month the Chinese government launched a public relations mission to the United States, dispatching exhibits, performers and lecturers—on the subject of religious freedom, among others—on a three-week charm offensive. "American voters should get to know us," said the Chinese functionary in charge. The U.S. ambassador to China, Joseph Prueher, appeared at a joint new conference announcing the mission, and a number of U.S. business executives—from Boeing, Time Warner and elsewhere—happily sponsored it. We have nothing against goodwill cultural exchanges, but Chinese and American officials should not delude themselves that U.S. suspicions are caused chiefly by prejudice or lack of understanding. On the contrary, Americans understand just fine what kind of government throws 81-year-old clerics into jail.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. WILSON). Under the Speaker's an-

nounced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MCCOLLUM) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MCCOLLUM addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BROWN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

CHINESE GOVERNMENT JAILED ZENG JINGMU

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BONIOR. Madam Speaker, last week, as the other body was beginning its final dash toward passage of the China trade deal, the Chinese Government jailed yet another dangerous agitator, his name is Zeng Jingmu. He is 81 years of age. He is a Catholic bishop, and it is not the first time Bishop Zeng has been jailed.

He was first imprisoned 42 years ago. In 1983, he was set free for about 30 days. Then they sent him to prison for 8 more years. In 1996, he was imprisoned once again, and he was sentenced to 3 years of forced labor.

At the time, Bishop Zeng was 76 years of age.

Why does the Chinese Government feel such bitter enmity toward the bishop? What crime did this 81-year-old man commit? Teaching the gospel.

Madam Speaker, none of this should come as a surprise to us. A special commission appointed by the White House and this Congress found that religious persecution is business as usual in today's China.

Over the course of this year's trade debate, advocates of normalizing trade with China repeatedly claimed it would strengthen the cause for human rights. But the jailing of Bishop Zeng tells us that if expanding trade improves human rights, someone forgot to tell the Chinese Government.

In this Capitol, the citadel of liberty, we talk a lot about the rule of law, and we talk a lot about freedom, Madam Speaker. Yet when the topic turns to